LAWRENCE, K. T., Jan. 23, 1859. There is a sort of conspiracy on feet to defeat the legislation of this Wister. Walsh, as has been stated, insists on employing Brown of The Herald of Freedom to do the printing, instead of the printer elected by the Legislature. As further contest was only going to waste the valuable time of the Legislature, Mr. Thatcher retired from the contest, leaving Walsh, Goodwin and Brown to carry on business their own way. The result is that the Legislature cannot get their bills printed. They are kept back in the hands of the printer, and the whole legislation locked. The Legislature, determined to do their work, have suspended the rules, and act on a large number of bills without

The minority in the House have also commenced wordy debating on all subjects, but the majority. seeing the underdrift, have concluded to put busi ness through by the previous question. The diffi-culties that the radical or Republican majority have to contend against are very great, but they are doing their best. They have sent private and special legislation to coventry until they get through with

their general work.

The Council is at work on the House bill abol-The Council is at work on the House on about shing Slavery. They are likely to pass it. The Milita law was repealed in the House yesterday. This action is likely to be sustained by the Council, and if it is it is quite unlikely that any other militia law will be allowed to pass; so the Govto much. The only use for the Kansas militia would be to thrash Missouri, if she again invades the Territory; and plenty of volunteers can always be had for that purpose.

NEW WAR ITEMS.

We have just received more intelligence of an alarming nature from the south. During the absence of Montgomery and Brown, Russell, the Marshal for the Indian territory south, has been operating with a Missouri posse on his own hook. He went to the house of an old Free-State settler, two of whose sons have had something to do with some of the fights during the past year. The young men were absent; but the old gentleman, seeing the Missouri force, very naturally fled. He was pursued, overtaken, and carried off prisoner. There can be no foundation for any pretended legal ac-tion against him. The same posse met a man who was hunting in the timber, and who had a gun. They ordered him to surrender, which he refused to do, and wanted to know their authority. They commenced firing, or snapping their pistols at him and succeeded in taking him prisoner. So far they had it their own way; but another report came up last night, by which it appears that there had been some kind of a rally against this posse. A fight occurred, in which six of the invading posse are reported to have been killed, and several wounded on both sides. Matters had been just adjusted, it was thought; but this fresh outbreak looks very badly. Capt. Montgomery had just gone down, with the determination of bringing parties on both sides were willing and anxious to aid him in such an effort, but it is difficult to form d him in such an effort; but it is difficult to foretell what will occur if a force from the Missouri side thus invades, under any pretext.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE THIRTY-MILLION CORRUPTION FUND-THE SLAVE-TRADE. From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1859. The opposition to the Thirty-Million corruption project is widening. It is by no means confined to the Republicans. Six or eight Southern (and, perhaps, ten or twelve) Senators are opposed to it. The organ of the States-Rights wing of the Southern Democracy in this city, The States newspaper, is out against it. Messrs. Bell and Crittenden will both speak in opposition.

The idea of giving the President the unlimited control of thirty millions of money just before the opening of a Presidential campaign, is one of those amazing propositions that staggers even the faithful. There is that in it which offends every sentiment of propriety, and alarms the jealousy of the most confiding. What will the President do money if he gets it? Who will he buy? What will the President do with the be the people of Pennsylvania, who have lately deserted his standard? Whatever he may do, it is certain that there is no restraint upon his action, by the terms of the proposition to give him the control of the thirty millions. His power over it is to be he is not to h what he does with it. Ostensibly, it is a bribe with which to corrupt Spanish officials. This is an offense against that Government, and a stigma upon the American name. The proposition is disgraceful, looked upon in its most favorable light. Nakedly it is seen to be full of danger. examined authors of it ought not to expect anything less than to be met by hearty public opprobrium from one end of the country to the other. The slave-tradequestion yesterday in the House

came out into public view still more distinctly than before. The slave-traders managed to muster \$4 votes out of 200. This is coming up fast. You will of course publish the Yeas and Nays. The remaining members of the old Democratic organiza-tion in the Free States must be gratified with the march of events. It would seem as though the most willfully stultified among them must be finally forced to recognize the great fact, so long apparent to every intelligent man, that what is called the Democratic party is now nothing more nor less than a naked Slavery party. It possesses no other distinctive quality. And here it is to-day filling Congress, in each branch, with schemes and plans and ideas, having reference to no object or interest under heaven except African Slavery. Under its its auspices and inspiration, this Government in all its parts, in fact, judicial, legislative and ex-executive, exhibits the wan and leaden spectacle of entire and exclusive devotion to this one subject. Could this nation, in view of its early history and

a more disgraceful and disgusting aspect.

The Administration party having declined to deanything on the Tariff, either for the purpose of aiding the industrial interests of the country or of filling the Treasury, have manifestly shown both their indifference to and their incapacity for the performance of their public duties. They will merely ask Congress for the privilege to berrow money to carry on the Government. The Republicans will present these incapable gentlemen, in answer, with a proper scheme of finance which would promptly fill the Treasury, and measurably restore the publie prosperity. This they will explain and urge. But if it should fail by the votes of those who have the Government in charge, there seems to be noth ing left but to permit those gentlemen to go on in their own way to the length of their tether, and maintain themselves afterward before the people, if they can. The Republicans cannot excuse themselves to the intelligence of the country, or to the demands of patriotism, to refuse entirely to grant the means of carrying on the Government, because they do not approve the plans of the party

the generous hopes of its patriot founders, present

"SUSPENSION-MONDAY" IN THE HOUSE.

From an Occasional Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1859. Far be it from me to say that Congress ought to pass all the bills and resolutions presented for its consideration. On the contrary, perhaps, at least three-fourths of them should be defeated. But Congress ought to transact legitimate business, and not tax its ingenuity, nay, positively work hard to not do business. By universal assent, the rules of the House of Representatives are a complicated mass of incongruities, having their only parallel in the old English law of real property, and tar better fitted to prevent than to facilitate the transaction of business. The practical working of the

the control of its doings; and to give it that co trol, it is obliged to suspend the operation of its

Now, by a rule of the House, it is in order on every Menday, and on no other day of the week, to move to suspend the rules, so as to clothe the majority with its legitimate powers-except that it is in order on every day to move to go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Practically, therefore, it is impossible for the House to control its own proceedings except on Mondays—on all other days it being the slave of its rules. But, even on Mondays, a majority can-not guide its action, because it requires the affirnot guide its action, occause it requires the am mative votes of two-thirds of the members present to suspend the rules. Hence it may be stated as a general proposition, that the House can never do business without the consent of two-thirds of its members.

An uninitiated person would naturally suppose that Monday would be hailed by members as a day of jubilee: that at the barest hint that Mr. A. or of jubilee: that at the barest hint that Mr. A. or Mr. B. wanted to suspend the rules, all the rest of the Corgressional alphabet would shout "Aye" with startling alacrity. Nothing can be wider from the fact. To illustrate. The longed-for day are rives. The reading of the journal is endured with impatience. As the last word falls from the Clerk's inpatience. As the last word and ips, scores of members spring to the floor and frantically demand a suspension of the rules. After a tumultuous struggle for the priority, the privilege of making the auspicious motion in due form is making the suspicious motion in due form is of making the auspicious motion in due form; awarded to Wiggins. No sooner does he signify his intention so to do than three fourths of the House clamorously demand the Yeas and Nays on the motion, which, being ordered, Wiggins finds, at the close of the weary call of the roll, that instead of being supported by two-thirds of the intervalsed under the negative votes of House, he is crushed under the negative votes of three-fourths of it. No sooner is Wiggins put down than seven-eighths of the members leap to their feet, and, waving bills, resolutions and what not high in air, furiously demand the floor, that they may more a suspension of the rules. Spriggins functionary (it was agreed upon the day before), and makes the requisite motion. All eyes are now turned indignantly upon Spriggins. The Yeas and Nays are hercely called for. "Not a sufficient number up." says the Speaker. "Tellers on the Yeas and Nays." shout ahundred voices. The House moves slowly through the tellers, the Yeas and Nays are ordered, and again the tirerome roll drags its length down to Felix K. Zollicoffer, when lot. Spriggins, by a vote of four to one, is sternly re-buked for attempting to cast a momentary reflection upon the exquisite wisdom of the rules of the House of Representatives. Spriggins having re-ceived his quietus, the floor, amid a tumult that would frighten a band of Seminole Indians, is awarded to Snubbins. All hands now fall savagely upon Snubbins, and subject him to the slow torture of tellers and roll-call, till, his temper and his motion being clean gone, he bequeaths the fight to Diggins, who, with his expiring patience, hands it over to Dobbins, and so on through Higgins and the rest, till the House, having used up the day,

goes exhausted, cross and hungry to dinner.

To come to the realities of to-day. This is Monday. No sooner was the journal read this morning than the clamor for the floor, in order to move to suspend the rules, began. A looker-on would have supposed that the House, by unanimous ac-claim, was eager to send the whole parliamentary code, including Jefferson and Cushing, to the Black Hole of Calcutta, there to remain till Tuesday at 12 o'clock m. But, after a weary session of nearly four hours, the day's work may be summed up thus: The rules were suspended four times; once, to pass a bill for "the relief of William Hazard Wigg" (fortunate Wigg! his bill, after encountering great hazard, has at last come to the scratch); once, to let in a resolution fixing the hour of meeting hereafter at 11 o'clock, which was adopted for fear of an extra session; once, to authorize evening meetings for reading Buncomb essays, usually their first and final reading by mortal man; and once to pass a bill to pay somebody for something done to his house in the Mexican war. These four items of business did not occupy twenty minutes. The rest of the day was spent in calling the Yeas and Nays, going through tellers,

and in other "fillibustering" devices. During this short session the sittings of the House cost at least \$10,000 per day. Are not Congressional fillibustering and gas-light essay-reading rather expensive luxuries to the exchequer of this Republic? Grave gentlemen justify such proceedings by insisting that the less business Congress does the better it is for the country. If this be true, then would not the speedy return of honorable members to the bosom of their families be a public and a private blessing?

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. Boston, Feb. 1, 1859.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, has passed the Senate, but by a majority so small that there is no certainty of considered on their last legs. its success in the House. The bill fixes the salary of the Chief Justice at \$5,500, and of the five Associate Justices at \$5,000 each. Mr. Butler has introduced into the Senate a bill which makes important changes in the system of trial by Jury. It provides that no juror shall be required to serve more than twelve days during any session of the Court, except to finish a trial. It also provides that in all cases, except capital cases (where twenty peremptory challenges are allowed), each party shall have the right to challenge peremptorily three jurors. It also repeals the laws which exempt the firemen and military from duty in the jury The bill was discussed on Monday by Mr. I and Mr. Branning, but no vote was taken. A proposition has gone to one of the Committees to allow nine or ten jurors in civil cases to give a ver-dict; and another, to allow wives to testify in suits to which their husbands are parties. There is no disposition to repeal the law which passed in 1856 or 1857 allowing parties in civil suits to testify, from which I infer that the statute is working well. Last year an attempt was made to repeal it, but it

et with no favor.

We have an excellent law here, under which many free town libraries have been within the last six or eight years established on firm and secure footings. I believe the framer of the law, and its chief advocate, was the Rev. Mr. Wight, who rep resented the town of East Sudbury, now Wayland, several years. The Rev. Dr. Wayland of Providence gave a sum of money for library purposes to the town, and Mr. Wight conceived the idea of increasing the library and its benefits by statute The law allows the citizens of each town and city to appropriate a sum, not exceeding 25 cents for each of its rateable polls, for the establishment and maintenance of a library. Of course, many towns are too stingy to appropriate this sum or any other; other towns have not yet had their attention strongly directed to the system. But many excellent libraries are now in successful operation town of Concord has one of more than 2,000 standard works, the basis of which was a private library, which was given to the town on condition that the largest sum authorized by law should be raised. A law has just passed the House which allows towns to increase the appropriation to 50 cents on each

The annual report of the Auditor shows that the expenditures of the State have been reduced from \$1,405,460 in 1857 to \$1,060,647 in 1858. This is a saving of nearly one-third. In not a single de-partment of the public service has there been an incresse of expense, while in nearly all there have been important reductions. The public debt has been reduced, and every dollar of it is provided for. The expense of the Legislature was reduced just one-half, or from \$215,000 to \$109,000. Of course, we begin to feel considerably relieved, and are looking about to see if we cannot profitably lay up some of our treasure by investing it in educational projects. The Governor recommends an increase of the School Fund to \$3,000,000. Wesleyan Acadthe School Fund to \$3,000,000. Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, which has lost its principal buildings twice by fire, asks for \$25,000, and Tuft's College (Universalist), at Medford, asks that aid should be extended toward itself, as in years past it was extended to Harvard, Williams and Amherst Colleges. Then come Professor Agassis and his friends which that the State was decreased.

and his friends, asking that the State may do some-thing handsome toward providing a building for a

rules is such that a majority of the House has not grand National Museum of Natural History, which shall be to America what the British Museum is to England and the Jardin des Plantes is to France. The late Francis C. Gray gave \$50,000 for the preservation and setting in order of Professor Agassiz's specimens, but a large fire proof building is needed forthwith, for they are in danger of being destroyed by fire at any moment. Agassiz is a great favorite here, though few of the people know him. And ought not a man to deserve popularity who has declined lordships and riches in France, that he may be the servant of science in his adopted land? Sometimes, however, they chop off the heads of scientific men in France. they chop on the heads of scientific men in France. The prospect of being made an anatomy, and wired together for exhibition in his own museum, may possibly have had some effect upon the Professor, though I think not. At a recent meeting of the friends of science, called to consider this grand enterprise, Gov. Banks was present, and said he thought the State would do something toward it If the Legislature continues to conduct affairs pru dently, there will soon be a considerable sum in the Treasury from the Back Bay lands, and this may be appropriated to scientific and educational pur-

are beginning to ask what shall we do with it. They are as much perplexed as Mr. Kenwigs was to find a name for the baby. Between Alexander and Pompey, and Casar, and Diogenes, the worths Kenwigs was thy Kenwigs was in wandering mazes lost. So are the proprietors of the statute, between State street, the State House, the Common, the Public Garden and the U. S. Court-Hipuse-not the shanty in Bowdoin square, but the Maconic Temple, which has been lately purchased by the Government. A writer in The Courier comes to the rescue of the perplexed citizens with a proposition to place the statue in Pemberton square. The open air will not do, says the writer, because, in the first place the open air is not the proper location for any statue, and in the second place, being exposed to a range of 115 degrees of Farenheit, the statue would, in a few years be warned and wrenched from its in a few years, be warped and wrenched from its catches the Speaker's eye, is recognized by that functionary (it was agreed upon the day before). sun of Virginia, and the windy gush of nationality which overtook him in March, 1850. The State-House, says the writer, is a place where Web-ster rarely appeared, and where the statue would rarely be seen. This reluctance to have the statue placed in the State-House is probably due to other causes than those here men-tioned. Mr. Webster's late admirers have no love for the men who inhabit the State-House and con-trol the affairs of the commonwealth. The suggestion of Pemberton square seems to solve the difficulty. In the course of a few years the houses in the square might be all occupied by those who have taken charge of Mr. Webster's memory, and the square might then be kept for private use and adoration. Let the 220 old Whigs all move up there, and then, if Mr. Webster's presence does not render the square sufficiently national, a law might be passed ceding the jurisdiction to the United States. "The world forgetting, by the world forgot," the 220 might live in profound retirement, being only called therefrom by the occa-

carry off a fugitive negro.

A rare opportunity to perform this last service has just been lost. Mr. John A. Washington's "Joe" has been here, but has left for C. has been here, but has left for Canada, & place, for some reason or other, much affected by

The Shaw Railroad case has been tried for the fourth time, and the result is a verdict of \$22.500 against the Worcester Railroad. On the first trial, Mr. Shaw got \$15,000; on the second, \$18,000; on the third there was a disagreement of the Jury. A motion is filed for a new trial, on the ground that verdict is against the weight of evidence, and that the damages are excessive.

Mr. L. M. Sargent (sometimes called Pugnacious Sargent, to distinguish him from Mr. Ignatius Sargent) has received \$2,872 of the City of Boston, for damages caused by taking his land to

extend Shawmut avenue.

A divorce case is soon to come off in Norfolk County, which will excite some interest. Mr. Crane, a traveling phrenologist and physiologist, accuses his wife of adultery, and relies upon her confessions for proof. The other side will recriminate and try to show that Crane is free-lover as nate, and try to show that Crane is a free-lover as well as physiologist, and also that Mrs. Crane, if she has confessed, has done so under a delusion. I understand it will be shown that her confessions include several men who can be shown to be wholly innocent. A similar case occurred in England within the last year, of which I think THE

TRIBUNE gave an account.

AMr. Ammidwon has been appointed Navy Agent at this port. Orator Riddle is thus again disappointed. The most curious fact about this event is pointed. The most curious fact about this event is this, viz: That Ammidwen is an adherent of Doug-las, while Riddle is what Hosea Biglow would call "the unrizzest kind of doughface," having intro-duced resolutions at a meeting in Charlestown last Fall, indorsing Buchanan in everything, and de-ing the Chamber engaged in close conversation with nouncing Douglas in good set terms. If devotion to Slavery like this is to go unrewarded, then our country and its peculiar institutions may fairly be

POLITICAL.

-A "Liquor Law" has passed the Indiana House, fixing licenses at from \$50 to \$1,000, at the discretion of the County Commissioners; assessing a fine not less then \$5 nor more than \$50 for every instance of selling without license; probibiting selling on the Sabbath, or on any State county, town, township or municipal election day, where the same may be held; prohibiting the selling to persons in the habit of being intoxicated. or to minors, under heavy penalties, with other strin-

-Washington, for the past three or four weeks, has been visited by preminent Democratic politicians from all parts of the country. The States says that the sentiment among them appears to be universal that the leading issues of the next Presidential canvass will be the tariff and acquisition of territory, coupled with a bold and energetic foreign policy. "And the impression is equally universal that the man who six months lence is the best type in popular esteem of these ideas will be the nominee at Charleston. Platforms are voted nulsances, if a man is not put on them of the stuff to live up to them. The platform this time must be the candidate."

-The Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Enquirer says that the printing of a large edition of Mr. Seward's Rochester Speech, here, and its being sent out from the Capital into Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, and some other States, is an incident that excites some remark and inquiries. If it was made merely to head Gerritt Smith, and elect Mr. Morgan in New-York, why issue it in such numbers from Washington !

-The New-Albany Ledger, the most influential Democratic newspaper in the State of Indiana, strongly opposes the repeal of the State Bank Charter. The press of the State appears to be unanimous against

PERSONAL.

- Major Cass, who has lately retired from the Mission to Rome, has been attacked by paralysis, and has lost, wholly or in part, the use of his lower limbs. He has gone to a watering place in Switzerland, famous for the effect of waters on that disease.

- It is said that the Emperor Soulouque has shipped quantity of valuables on board a government versel lying at St. Mare, and that should affairs turn against m he will make his escape with abundant solace for dethronement. The knowing old gentleman has also large investments in France, sufficient to soothe th clining years of a deposed African Emperor.

-The "African Roscius," Aldridge, had a benefit at St. [Petersburg on the 1st of January, when he played Othello, and subsequently the character of a negro slave in a vaudeville. The house was crammed to excess, and between the tragedy and farce Mr. Aldridge was presented with a crown of laurel, joined actors; also, with a sheet of paper, upon which was not expected to survive. [New-Haven Jour. Cholles, — The Columbia (Tenn.) Mirror announces three deaths from cholers in that town on the 12th mit.

ered with the signatures of the actors. 'A shower of boquets," says a letter in the Nord, "completed the homage of the public, whose enthusiasm recalled to us the early days of the Italian opera at St. Peters-

burg. -Mrs. Emily P. Lesdernier, the public reader, has suffered a severe family affliction in the death of twin sons, aged 19, who have been for some time ill with consumption. Joseph died on the 23d, and Lewis, seized with a sai forebeing, prophesical his own death, telling his mother the day after his brother's death, that "he would be ready to-morrow" to follow him, and on the 25th he, too, died. The remains were taken to Roxbury, Mass., and buried in one grave.

-A Paris letter says: "Mr. Morphy may shortly pay a flying visit to Berlin, for the purpose of play ing a few games with Lange, Dufreene and Mayet. Anderssen particularly requested him so to do, to close the mouths of the Berliners."

-Bayard Van Rensselaer, second son of Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany, and son-in-law of the great lawyer, Marcus T. Reynolds, died on the 13th of January at Pau, in the south of France, whither he had gone, with his family, for the benefit of his health. His disease was a rapid consumption.

-In the House of Representatives, last Saturday, Mr. -- (of Virginia, probably), seated in the gallery on one of the front seats, accompanied by a lady, was noticed to keep his arm around her neck, and it was only, when a polite note was addressed to him by the Doorkeeper, stating that hugging in the House was contrary to the rules there of, that he took away his arm, and soon after sloped, followed by his neck-laced

-Mr. Crabbe, the biographer of John C. Calhoun, states in a letter that the late Senator never was connected with any of the denominations of the Christian church, but regarded religion as an essential property of the inner man. "He looked," says Mr. Crabbe, simply to the commandments of his Creator."

-Letters from Central America announce a matrimonial engagement between Miss Ouseley and a young English nobleman, now lieutenant on board the English war-steamer Valorous.

-The little Prince Imperial of France was playing the other day in the gardens of grande mere Montiji when some ladies well known to him ran up as usual to kiss and fanale him. But the httle heir apparent, doubtless under instruction, astonished them by throwing himself into an attitude, and holding out his "hand"

-The correspondent of The Cincinnati Enquirer,

writing from Washington, says:

I witnessed a striking little scene at the theater the other night. Miss Davenport was playing to a full house her admirable render of the part of Pauline in the Lady of Lyons. Mrs. Douglas had a box, and the Lany of Lyons. Mrs. Douglas had a box, and was surrounded by gentlemen, among whom I noticed our little Senator Pogh. Douglas, himself, had a seat near the orchestra. During the performance he represented to his wife that she could see and hear much better from the place where he had selected a seat. Mrs. Douglas, looking superbly beautifu', des Mrs. Douglas, leosing superby ocautic, assessing through the densely crowded house to the front erchestra seats. Some stupid people commenced chapping and stamping, but the appliance fell dead. And three times during her queen like walk from her box to and from the front seats, there were efforts to get up an evidence of enthusiasm, all of which failed. My ears tingled with sympathetic mortification."

-The Prince Napoleon started from Paris on the 12th of January for Marseilles, with a suite of eight persons, in "search of a wife." A steam-frigate was in waiting to carry him to Genoa, whence he was to proceed to Turin. His father received the congratula-

"At the reception at the Tuileries, on the 2d of Jan-

At the reception at the function of the 3rd out-nary, the ladies were, as usual, obliged to appear in the Manteau de Cour, or train, and the gentlemen in efficial or military costume. The enormous cost of the Manteau de Cour would be an obstacle with many of our countrywomen to their presentation. To obviate the difficulty, the Emperor permits the presenta-tion of foreign ladies both in the morning and the same evening as the State balls. They are presented to their Majesties in the Hall of the Embassators before their Majesties in the Emperor and Empress into the the entrance of the Emperor and Empress into the ball-rooms. The costume on the occasion of a morn-ing reception is that of a very rich carriage dress, and for the evening a full toilet, such as would grace a ballroom, is alone required."

-The proposed ball to Lord Napier is fixed for the 7th of February, and will take place at Willard's Hotel, in this city. Extensive arrangements are making for the occasion.

-The circumssances of Mr. Prescott's death, says The Boston Post, are not unlike that of his father in 1844. A few months before he died, Judge Prescott had a slight attack of paralysis, but on the morning of his decease he rose as usual, appeared to be in his usual health, and went to his library. Here he was struck down, and it was soon seen that the hand of death was upon him. He passed away peacefully and without a struggle. It was thus with the historian. He spoke of his former attack cheerfully and hopefully, and in the belief that many years of life were yet before him, he labored on until the summons came.

FROM HAYTI.-The Clara Winsor, which arrived Tuesday, left Aux Cayes the 16th inst. There were ne advices at that place from the Capital, later than the 10th, which have already been received here direct. The people of Aux Cayes and the adjacent country remained quiet, but were anxiously awaiting the solu tion of the contest between the Emperor and Gan. Geffrard.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN CHILLICOTHE. - Calwalla der Wallace shot a man named John G othe, O., at about 3o'clock, p. m., last Thursday, Wal lace, Godfrey and another young man were riding along Paint street, and met two women of loose character, one of whom started to get into the buggy and told Wallace to make his comparious get out. Godfrey got out and made some remarks about the character of the women, when the one who had seated hereelf in the beauty told Wallace to "short the accorded his here." women, when the one who had seated herself in the buggy, told Wallace to "shoot the son of a b—h." Wallace got out of the buggy, drew his pistol, placed it at Godfrey's breast and fired; Godfrey fell dead, the ball having passed through his heart. Wallace and the woman were both arrested, and the pistol was found on the person of the woman. Wallace is the son the woman were both arrested, and the pistol was found on the person of the woman. Wallace is the so of a wealthy citizen here. [Cincinnati Com. FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE BOSTON AND NEW-YORK

ROAD.-We learn from Conductor Dowd, that the Boston express train, on Saturday afternoon, bound to New-York, when a short distance this side of the Worcester station, ran against a two-horse carriage con-taining four individuals, two males and two females. The engine struck the hind wheels of the vehicle and separated it from the horses, which ran clear of the separated it from the norses, which ran clear of the track, and both the men escaped without injury. One of the women was thrown a considerable distance, and received severe wounds on her head and other parts of her body. The other woman was caught by her dress, and carried a short distance, dragging on the ground, and when picked up was breathing, but died a few minutes afterward. The other isjured woman

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE. The Board net vestering, at Pelice Headquarters in Secret Session. The result of the deliberations of the Commissioners was announced to the reporters by Mr.

Commissioners was additional Embrace, Clerk, as follows:

Resignations of Detective Officer Ralph Patterson, Twenty 5th Precinct: Patrolmen W. L. Griswold of the Fish Precinct, and Robert Patterson of the Tair teenth Precinct; accepted. Robert Rolston of the Twenty-fourth Precinct was dismissed the Department.

-charge, it toxication.

A resolution offered by Mr. Stillwall, asking for mere room in the City Heal for the use of the Tecaly-sixth Precised under command of Capt. Leonard, was

depted.
A new Precinct, to be known as the Twenty-third, comprising portions of the Nineteenth and Twelfth Precincts, was organized, and Capt. De Camp of the Fourth transferred to the command thereof. This Precinct will have thirty men. The Station-House in Eighty-sixth street, near the Fifth avenue, for the hew Precinct is now in readiness for occupancy. The following men were appointed Sergeants: Messrs. Russell, Lucas, Brooks and Clinton. The officers and men in the Nineteenth and Twelfth remain undisturbed.

Capt. Squires of the Eleventh sent in a petition caps. Squires of the Elevenin sent in a petition asking for more room for his men.

The Board made 120 new appointments, but the names of the appointees will not be made known until the parties have been examined by the surgeons.

Acjourned until the 19th inst.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

same date in 1358. 3,455 number of Immates in Institutions at Ward's Island. 1,153 number of Immates in Marine Hospital. 69 Total. 1,213

Beirg a decrease of 845 during same period last year, and a decrease of 845 during the year 1857. \$5,656 28

Aggregate receipts to Jan 26, 1859. \$4,081 37

Receipts since to Feb. 2, 1858, for commutation of allen passengers, &c. 1,165 00-5,250 37

Disbursements as per previous account to
Jan 28, 1856.

Sample of Commutation Fund.

Some other hundres of as a

ALDERMEN'S STREET COMMITTEE.

The Committee met yesterday, as appointed—Mr. Root E in the chair.

After the reading of the petition in regard to the removal of the telegraph poles, Mr. Bools said that the Committee was ready to hear what might be said

by parties interested.

Mr. OLLVER (ex-Ald.), after mentioning the objections to telegraph poles, stated it as a fact that an under-ground telegraph was in successful operation at present between London and Liverpool, and there

ere other successful lines in Prussia.

Mr. BLACKSTONE (ex-Ald.) said there was no doubt Mr. BLACKSTONE (ex.Ald.) said there was no doubt as to the practicability, and the only question remaining was the expense of the proposed change. He thought the dividends of these Companies were such that they could afford to make the desired change. It was very minust that citizens who pay large taxes should be annoyed by unsightly telegraph poles and wires before their doors, with kite-tails dangling against the parlor windows. He apprehended that if relief was not granted it would be found a difficult thing to keep up a communication between the stations, for the citizens could very easily do effective opposition.

bits of visitors at the Palais Royal, on this alliance of the Bonapartes with "some of the best blood of Earope."

—Abraham Flavell and J. Decker, Second Adventists, have issued a circular, called The Time Mestergers, containing twenty-eight columns of arguments and figures, to demonstrate that the second coming of Christ will be during the Passover of the present year.

—Describing the funeral services of Prescott, the historian, The Boston Post says that, "with good "judgment, not often seen, no words of eulogy or of "exhortation were spoken over the honored remains; "but a simple form of prayer, the language of inspiration which has been canonized by the religious sentiment of ages, and strains of divine song, were the "only sound: that were heard. The solemn stillness "and the heavy hearts of the mourning throog spoke "the prevalent depth of feeling."

—The Ecening Post's Washington Correspondent says that the announcement that the Caba question was to be debated in the Senate on Monday attracted Lord Napier to the Camber. He was accompanied by Mr. Keitt of South Carolina, and soon after entering the Chamber engaged in close conversation with Senator Hammond, from the same State.

—The United States Gazette's Paris correspondent says:

"At the reception at the Tuileries, on the 3d of Janary, the ladies were, as usual, obliged to anonear," the ladies were, as usual, obliged to anonear.

cost, except that it was very beautiful paper. He did not believe that any communication ever came by the Atlantic Telegraph, in fact, he could not be mis

Mr. Joha P. Humaston of No. 57 Beekman street, who has had an extended observation in the construc-tion and workings of the underground lines of Paris (where he states they work very satisfactorily), made an offer to contract for the city, and to guarantee succeasful operation for fifty per cent more than the cost of putting up the aparatus at present used.

The matter was then adjourned to next Wednesday,

BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. A meeting of the Board was held at the County
Jail yesterday afternoon, Mr. Swith in the chair.
A communication was received from the Commis-A communication was received from the Commis-sioner of Jurors, stating that he had received for fines of defaulting Jurors the sum of \$100 for January, Also, \$375 for military certificates.

The Clerk of the City Court presented a list of furor's fines imposed since September 1, amounting to ver \$33,000.

The keepers of the Penitentiary recommended the populatment of James Campbell as Assistant Keeper.

The Report of the Keeper of the Peninteniary shows

nat there were confined in the institution on the 1st ist, 185 males and 93 females. A large number of bills were ordered paid. The majority report of the Committee in favor of urchasing the Courtelyou farm, adjoining the County

Institutions, for the purpose of creeting a Small Pox Hospital thereon, was taken up. The minority re-port in favor of purchasing the Crooke farm, in Flatlands, for the purpose, was also presented. Gen. Crooke opposed the purchase of more land in Flat-bush, contending that the erection of pest houses would prove detrimental to property in the town. Mayor Powell advocated the purchase of the Crooke farm, contending that the city would soon extend to Flatbush, and the Hospitals, &c., would prove a great nuisance. The subject was finally laid over, and the Board resolved to meet in Committee of the Whole on the Crooke farm on Saturday next.

A BANNER TRIBUNE TOWN. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: I have the good fortune to live in the banner town of our county, to wit, Le Roy, Boone County, Ill. THE TRIBUNE was introduced into this town as a permanent political paper, some five or six years since, with what result, let a few facts, and a reference to your books, show. In 1852, this town gave Gen.

Scott a vote of over two to one. In 1856, in a close fought contest, James Buchanan received just seven votes out of over 200; and in 1858, out of 187 votes, the latter-day Democracy got two. When another town beats this we will try again. Now turn to your books and see how many copies of THE TRIBUNE you have sent to Park's Corners, Burton's Corners, and Hunter Post-Offices, all in this town, during this time: give due credit for the influence of other Republican papers, and then judge of the influence of your paper. appreciate the suggestions in relation to timely effort, and beg to refer you to the renewal and increase of our subscription list, and also to the fact that other papers, opposed to a Democracy with such a Southern orgation, are handsomely patronized, and what is

A little one, after undergoing the disagreeable operation of vaccination, exclaimed: "Now I won't have to be baptized, will I?"

better, understandingly read among us. Fark's Corners, Ill., Jan. 15, 1859.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-FER 2 - Before July

Gallarin, Freeldent, &c., act. Price, President, &c.

On the 28th of May, 1857, one Abraham C. Bell berrowed of the Oneutal Bank of this city the sum of 7,000, and depotited as collateral security therefor certain railred bends and stocks.

On the 17th of June, 1857, Sell borrowed of the same Bank tooks.

On the 17th of June, 1857, Sell borrowed of the same Bank to the further sum of \$10,000, and depasted as collateral security therefor a Folicy of Insurance on 1. 6th of the skip Adelsia, and E. Wakeman's rote for \$5,100, and bill of sale of 2-ling the skip Jacob Bell. On the sto of Sept, 1857, Bell borrowed the same Bank a further sum of \$13,000, and gave as dollateral security therefor a bond and mortance on a house and list have the sum of \$10,000. This bond and mortance to secure the sum of \$10,000. This bond and mortance the sum of \$10,000.

\$30,000 and which the Bank assumed to pay and extinguish the debt of Belt to that amount, \$7,000. The Bank, therefore, an inguished Belt's debt to it to the sum of \$18,000, which left balance due from Belt to the Bank of \$12,554.79.

For this sum Bell gave his rote, dated March 4,1530, at three menths, and pledged as collateral the bends and stocks pledged on the lith of May, 1857; and the policy of insorance, Watsman's note and bill of sale in share of ship Jacob Bell, pledged on the lith June, 1857; and the note of J. C. Bell, pledged on the lith September, 1857.

The said Bell, on the lit day of March, 1856, gave a graranty to the Bank, rectifing the sale and conveyance of sale house, and lot, to said Bank, the former at the price of \$23,000, and the latter at the price of \$37,000, and thereby guaranteed that, if the same shal the sold within one year from date at a fair boan fide sale, the same shal aring those sines, and, it there shall be any deficiency, he covenants and agrees to pay the sains.

On the 6th of March, 1834, Bell made and executed what in

at a fair bone fide sale, the same shall bring those sines, and, I there shall be any deficiency, he covenants and agrees to pay the same.

On the 6th of March, 1885, Bell made and executed what in fact was an assignment of any surplus which might remain out of the securities pledged to the payment of the securities pledged to the securities pledged to the securities pledged to the securities pledged to the securities of Barch and the securities and securities and

illist, for its payment. These securities had all been pledged before for the same debt, in part, at a time when Bell undealably had full power to do so.

I can see he reason why he could not legally pledge the securities mentioned in his note of May 15, 1836, for the same purpose, and also to meet any contingent lishility on his paramity. These securities were not subject to levy by virtue of the execution issued, and I do not understand that at that time any fapincitive order had been issued restraining him is so doing.

As to the assignment of the surplus moneys, after the payment of what is due to the Oriental Bank, I have no doubt that the same is void.

The Oriental Bank have no power to accept such a trust, and the securities and moneys thus sought to be consigned, still remain the property of the assignment and be one of the payment of the plaintiff's judgment.

A judgment must therefore be entered for the plaintiff, declaring such assignment to be fraudulent and void, except so far as it provides for the payment of the debt to the Oriental Bank, and, that a received from the payment of the debt to the Oriental Bank and, that a received from the defendant, Bell. The costs of the plaintiff we entered to the received, all such notes, moneys and securities received from the defendant, Bell. The costs of the plaintiffs and of the defendants, the Oriental Bank, to be paid by the received from the defendant, Bell. The costs of the plaintiffs and of the defendants, the Oriental Bank, to be paid by the received from the defendant, Bell. The costs of the plaintiffs and of the defendants, the Oriental Bank, to be paid by the received from the defendant, Bell. The costs of the plaintiffs and of the defendants, the Oriental Bank, to be paid by the received from the defendant, Bell. The costs of the plaintiff and of the defendants.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-FEE, 2-Before THE CALENDAR.

The Judge announced to the Bar to-day, that the general calendar of this branch of the Court would not be called again this term.

SUPERIOR COURT-CHAMBERS-FEB. 2.-Before Judge SLOSSON.
CASES SETTLED.
Wilson ngt. Roberts; Coleman, agt. Wells; Fisher
sgt. Jereme: Hali agt. Merrill; Scott agt. Ocean Bank; Green
sgt. Beiser Mench; Smith & Boynton agt. Hall.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT—FEE 2.—Before R. C. BRAINARD, esq., Surrogate.

In the matter of the Guardianship of Catharine and Mary Ann Laffen, minors under 14 years of age.

The Surrogate rendered the following decision in

The Surrogate rendered the following decision in this case yesterday:

The above minors are daughters of John Laffen, who died on or about the 15th of December last, leaving no property. The mother died in the month of March last. Their father signed an instrument in writing (making his mark) committing the minors to the care and management of the Brocklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children. Mr. Thomas Kearney, the grandfather of the children on the mother's side, makes application to the Court to be appointed grandian of the persons and estate of said minors. The appointment of Kearney was first objected to on the ground that the father had disposed of the custody of his children in his lifetime, and the Surrogate had no jurisdiction to appoint a guardian.

This objection was overruled on the ground that the reward that the father had disposed of the custody of his children in his lifetime, and the Surrogate was bound, on application, to appoint some suitable before the Statutes under which this application is made, and that the Surrogate was bound, on application, to appoint some suitable person guardian. Mr. Kearney was then objected to and James Laffen, an uncle, made application to be appointed grandian of said children, and his application was also objected to, and testimony was taken as to the circumstances and character of both applicants. The only question now before the Surrogate was as to which of the applicants should be appointed grandian. The last expressed wish of the father relative to the care of the children appears to have been that the Brooklyn Industrial Association should take care of them, but the Surrogate could not be a Corporation guardian. There was no effect of evidence to show that the Stork was a Catholic, and received the ascrament, according to the forms of that church, just before he died, but the testimony was objected to as unimportant and irrelevant, and rolled out. The Surrogate could not be a Corporation guardian. There was no effect of evidence t

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—Feb. 1.—Before Judge Morris and Justices Esmans and Hoyr.

Morris and Justices Emmans and Hovr.

The Court was mainly occupied yesterday in disposing of liquor cases. Felix Evans and Edward L. White having been indicted, and not answering when called upon for trial, had their recognizances forteited. George Scheffer, Pariok Mulvisill and Dantel Murray were tried and convicted of selling liquor without license; sentence reserved.

Mary Wesh, indicted for infantialde, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and, in consequence of mitigating circumstances, sentence was suspended.

Leonard Carrigan, tried for rape on Ecoma A. Burtis, the Jury disagreeing, was permitted to plead to assault and battery, whereupon he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY U. S. DISTRICT COURT.-Nos.-62, 63, 67, 69, 77,

TAKING NAMES AND PAYING FARE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Siz: In answer to the communication healed Queer Proceedings on the Eric Railroad," I would Queer Proceedings of the Lating the names of passengers and paying fare in the cars, were copied from similar instructions issued by one of the New-Jersey roads. Finding that some persons objected to give their names, the following order was immediately sened and is now in force:

"New-York and Eric Railroad.

"To Conductors.—Hereafter you may omit inquiring for and inverting names of passengers in checks recently issued.

"New-York, Jan. 20, 1239.

"C B GREENOUGH, Gen. Ticket Agent."

New-York and Eric Railroad, Office General Ticket Agent,
New-York, Feb 2, 1859.

FLORIDA -The Legislature adjourned on the 15th inst. Among the important acts which passed was one requiring the Controller to issue bills, under the General Banking law, for the face of all bonds, stocks, or other securities, which, by the law, are required to be deposited in his office as a security to the billholder. Formerly the law required him to issue upon these securities at their market value. The law just passed will greatly facilitate the establishment banks in this State, and the consequent pushing for ward with renewed vigor the several railroads in process of construction.